

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS CIVIL-MILITARY OPERATIONS SCHOOL
WEAPONS TRAINING BATTALION
TRAINING COMMAND
2300 LOUIS ROAD (C478)
QUANTICO, VIRGINIA 22134-5043

STUDENT OUTLINE

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE / DISASTER RELIEF

0530-117

CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER COURSE

M020A3D

FEBRUARY 2016

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

a. **TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE**. Given a mission and Commander's intent, support a Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA) operation, to relieve or reduce the results of natural or manmade disasters or endemic conditions that might present a serious threat to life or that can result in great damage to or loss of property. (CACT-EXEC-2012)

b. **ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

(1) Without the aid of references, identify the internationally recognized principles of civil-military coordination, in accordance with GTA 90-01-030 ch4. (CACT-EXE-2012g)

(2) Without the aid of references, identify challenges to coordination during HA/DR operations, in accordance with JP 3-29 ch 2. (CACT-EXE-2012h)

(3) Without the aid of references, identify the capabilities of OFDA, in accordance with GTA 90-01-030 ch4. (CACT-EXE-2012i)

(4) Without the aid of references, identify the purpose of MiTaM, in accordance with JP 3-29 appendix C. (CACT-EXE-2012j)

(5) Without the aid of references, identify fundamental humanitarian principles, in accordance with GTA 90-01-030 ch3. (CACT-EXE-2012k)

(6) Without the aid of references, identify international humanitarian standards, in accordance with JP 3-29 ch 3. (CACT-EXE-2012l)

(7) Without the aid of references, identify sources of information related to HA/DR operations, in accordance with GTA 90-01-030 Appendix D. (CACT-EXE-2012m)

(8) Given a scenario and role players, conduct a needs assessment, in accordance with USAID FOG. (CACT-EXE-2012n)

1. **PRINCIPLES OF CIVIL-MILITARY COORDINATION.** U.S. military coordination efforts begin with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) prior to deployment and includes the exchange of liaison officers (LNO). In addition, overall response efforts may be enhanced by assigning a LNO to the country team, assigning a LNO to the appropriate United Nations (UN) cluster, maximizing coordination through the Public Affairs Officer (PAO) at the Joint Task Force (JTF), Geographic Combatant Command (GCC), and Department of State (DoS). In addition, the integration of information operations (IO) into HA/DR efforts is key in the effort to gain and maintain awareness of the operational environment while shaping that environment (e.g., deterring violence, looting, and other illegal activities). Coordination with other intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and nonmilitary partners requires all participants to effectively share information.

a. **Collaboration.** Collaborations with USAID/OFDA, the country team, the affected state, UN, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and IGOs is key to developing and maintaining situational awareness, determining requirements, and supporting the response effort. There may be operations in affected states where there is not a Department of Defense (DoD) equivalent such as a Ministry of Defense. In such cases, the Ministry of Interior or equivalent organization may be the commander's best option for working with affected state military forces; however, a decision in that regard should be based upon the recommendation of USAID/OFDA and the country team.

b. **Information Sharing.** Communication paths to enable the sharing of information between U.S. and response partners must be established early to facilitate coordination prior to, and during HA/DR operations. The JTF should enhance information sharing between DoD and response partners by leveraging internet-based collaborative information portals. Although the use of information sharing is vital during HA/DR missions, Marines must be certain to clear information for release to non-DoD HA/DR participants through the Foreign Disclosure Officer (FDO). The PAO should adhere to standard procedures before releasing information to the public. The PAO is responsible for obtaining public affairs guidance (PAG) from higher authorities (normally the JTF).

c. **Cooperation.** A key element of cooperation in HA/DR environments is understanding international partners, which begins with cultural awareness. Cultural awareness, information

sharing, common tactical operating picture, internal and external communications are vital to creating and maintaining favorable public perception and positive relationships with our international partners. The following may assist in communicating with various organizations outside and inside the JTF:

(1) Increase awareness and encourage attendance at meetings, briefings, and planning sessions.

(2) Recognize and plan for the fact that some international respondents may have charters that do not allow them to collaborate with armed forces (U.S. or others); the JTF commander may find a third party to establish liaison. Similarly, many aid organizations may not be familiar with military culture, structure, chain of command, or approved activities in a HA/DR mission.

(3) Clearly articulate the role of the military to all participants; it is important to communicate that only limited types of support are authorized in HA/DR environments. Marines and all members of the JTF should recognize legal constraints.

(4) Memorandums of agreement and understanding should address funding considerations and delineate authority.

(5) Post information on websites such as the UN's ReliefWeb, which is widely used by international respondents.

d. **Cultural Awareness**. Cultural awareness is a critical ingredient in HA/DR missions, the success of which may be negated through cultural insensitivity. Cultural awareness involves understanding the history, customs, and social norms of the affected state and assisting organizations. Understanding the regional culture and how the affected state and other participants perceive the DoD efforts and those of the U.S. in general is a key element of situational awareness. Participants in relief operations should be prepared to convey a non-judgemental attitude toward local customs, beliefs, and practices.

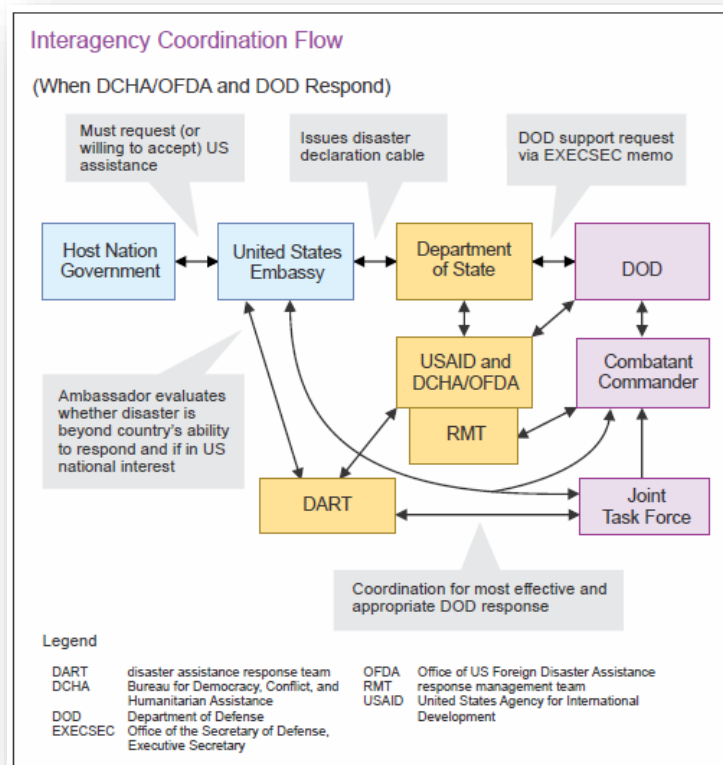
2. **CHALLENGES TO COORDINATION IN HA/DR OPERATIONS**.

Coordination among the many disparate USG agencies, Host Nation (HN), IGOs, NGOs, and private sector is difficult. Each has its own national and/or organizational culture, philosophy, goals, authorities, responsibilities, skills, and processes. The operational commanders, their staffs, and our partners have

spent time gaining an understanding of the others' unique differences, and recognize the value in building and maintaining personal relationships. This education and relationship building is difficult and never ending, but has high payoff in bridging these different cultures. Something as simple as the name of an organization, mission, or task, will affect the willingness and ability of some interagency, IGO, and NGO partners to participate in U.S. and military-led missions. A prime example of this was the tsunami relief (Operation Unified Assistance) in 2004. By understanding the operational environment and adjusting to this reality, the commander focused the names of the organizations to the tasks at hand. The Joint Task Force (JTF) became the Combined Support Force (CSF) and Disengagement became Transition. Similarly, the Civil-Military Operations Center (CMOC) became known as the Combined Coordination Center (CCC). Words have both meaning and reputations and the commander's understanding of this from the external stakeholder's perspective can greatly enhance the cooperation amongst partners.

3. **OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**. OFDA is delegated the responsibility to provide international disaster and HA and coordinate the USG response to declared disasters in foreign countries.

USAID/OFDA's mandate is to save lives, alleviate human suffering, and reduce the economic and social impact of disasters. OFDA formulates U.S. foreign disaster assistance policy in coordination with other USG departments and agencies. It coordinates with USAID offices and others to provide relief supplies (e.g., blankets, plastic sheeting, sanitation, and hygiene kits), funds implementing partners (e.g., UN agencies, NGOs, Red Cross) to provide direct support



and HA, and develops and manages logistical, operational, and technical support for disaster responses. Besides its coordination activities within the USG, USAID/OFDA carries out these response options in coordination with the HN, donor countries, UN, NGOs, and IGOs. OFDA has assigned HA advisors/military to each GCC to coordinate responses involving DoD assistance, provide training, and advise planning.

a. **The DART.** The disaster assistance response team (DART) was developed by USAID's OFDA to provide rapid response to foreign disasters as mandated by the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA). DART activities vary according to the nature, magnitude, and complexity of each disaster and are staffed accordingly. With the concurrence of the U.S. ambassador, OFDA may deploy a DART into the crisis area to assist coordination of the HA/DR effort and activate an on-call Washington-based response management team (RMT). A DART provides specialists, trained in a variety of disaster relief skills, to assist U.S. embassies and USAID missions with the management of the USG response to a foreign disaster. The DART will also work closely with the U.S. military when it is participating in HA/DR operations. DARTs assess and report on the disaster situation and recommend follow-up actions. They also process, validate, and coordinate external requests for USG assistance.

(1) Immediate Action. During the initial onset of disasters, the DART focuses upon:

- (a) Coordinating needs assessments.
- (b) Recommending USG response.
- (c) Managing USG on-site relief activities, including SAR and air operations.
- (d) Managing receipt, distribution, and monitoring of USG-provided relief supplies.
- (e) Liaison with NGOs and IGOs.

(2) DART Focus. During long-term, complex disasters, the DART focuses upon:

- (a) Collecting situational and general data on the disaster.

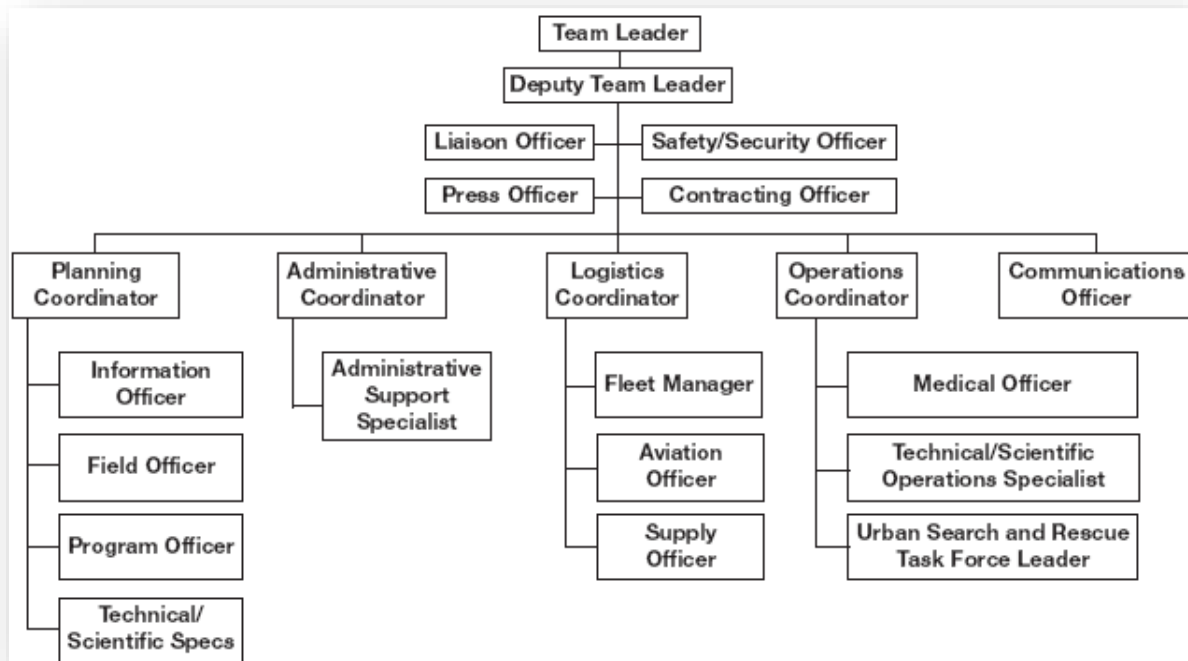
(b) Monitoring effectiveness of USG-funded relief activities.

(c) Reviewing relief proposals for potential funding by OFDA.

(d) Recommending follow-on strategies and actions to OFDA, Washington, DC. Appendix C C-10 JP 3-29.

(3) DART Coordination. During either type of disaster response, DARTs coordinate their activities with the affected country, NGOs, IGOs, other assisting countries, and deployed U.S. military resources, including Humanitarian Assistance Support Teams (HASTs) formed by the GCC.

(4) DART Structure. The DART is structured according to the size, complexity, type, and location of the disaster as well as the needs of the affected country. DART staffing is based upon personnel numbers and skills needed to carry out the strategy and meet mission objectives. The DART is designed as a highly flexible, mobile organization capable of adapting to changing disaster requirements; therefore, the DART structure will vary considerably from operation to operation.



(5) Functional Areas. The DART operates in five functional areas:

(a) Management. Manages overall DART activities including liaison with the affected country, NGOs, IGOs, other assisting countries, and U.S. military. Develops and implements plans to meet strategic objectives.

(b) Operations. Manages DART operational activities, including SAR activities, technical support, medical and health response, and aerial operations coordination. This function is most active during the initial onset of a disaster.

(c) Planning. Collects, evaluates, tracks, and disseminates disaster information. Reviews activities, recommends actions, and develops its OPLAN.

(d) Logistics. Supports OFDA and DART personnel by managing supplies, equipment, and services. Orders, receives, distributes, and tracks personnel and USG-provided relief supplies.

(e) Administration. Manages team fiscal activities and DART cost accounting and contracts and procures OFDA DART-required goods and services.

(f) Contracting. Manages grant and contracting activities of the DART for victim needs.

(6) Organization. Decisions related to DART activation, composition, and mission are made at an OFDA disaster response planning meeting in Washington, D.C. by the OFDA Director. An OFDA-selected team leader organizes and supervises the DART. The OFDA Assistant Director for Disaster Response (or designee) delegates authority to and supervises the team leader. The delegation lists DART objectives, priorities, constraints, and reporting requirements. Based on this list and in conjunction with the assistant Director for Disaster Response and Operations Division, the team leader identifies other positions needed.

b. OFDA Resources. Currently, OFDA has four warehouses located around the world. These warehouses are located in Miami, FL, Pisa, Italy, Dubai, and Sabang, Malaysia. Although OFDA does not warehouse foodstuffs, these four warehouses do contain a number of commodities useful after a disaster has occurred. Items that can be utilized during HA/DR operations include, blankets, water bladders, hygiene kits, water purification units, chainsaws, concrete saws, and generators.

c. **The Mission Tasking Matrix (MITAM)**. In an effort to deconflict requests for DoD support during HA/DR operations, the Mission Tasking Matrix (MITAM) is utilized by OFDA/DART. During FHA/DR operations, the host nation, NGOs, and IGOs generate thousands of requests for assistance. It is not the DoD's mission to fill them all. The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, along with the USG country team, validates all requests for assistance and prioritizes and lists them in an electronic spreadsheet called the MITAM. HAST/MAGTF Forward Command Element then reviews them for supportability and once more prioritizes them and tasks each entry to the appropriate force.

d. **The Oslo Guidelines**

(1) The aim of the *Guidelines on the Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief - Oslo Guidelines* - is to establish the basic framework for formalizing and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the use of foreign military and civil defense assets in international disaster relief operations.

(2) The *Oslo Guidelines* provide that foreign military assets should be requested only where there is no comparable civilian alternative and only when the use of military assets can meet a critical humanitarian need. The military asset, therefore, must be unique in capability and availability. Military assets will serve to cover shortcomings that the relief community cannot meet in the wake of a disaster. Once the relief community is able to assume their normal role, DoD forces can implement a transition strategy (already pre-planned), that clearly defines how the DoD FHA activities will be phased out and eventually handed over to civilian personnel, i.e. HN, NGOs, IGOs. Military assets should always be limited in time and scale (scope) during Foreign Disaster Relief (FDR) missions.

(3) **Categories of Assistance**. For the purpose of the *Oslo Guidelines*, HA can be divided into three categories based on the degree of contact with the affected population. These categories are important because they help define which types of humanitarian activities might be appropriate to support with international military resources. The three categories are:

1. Direct Assistance. The face to face distribution of goods and services.

2. Indirect Assistance. This involves such activities as transporting relief goods or relief personnel and other activities that are at least one step removed from the population.

3. Infrastructure Support. This involves providing general services, such as road repair, airspace management, and power generation that facilitate relief, but are not necessarily visible to or solely for the benefit of the affected population. Where practicable, the military role should focus on providing indirect assistance and infrastructure support while minimizing direct assistance.

4. **HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES**. Humanitarian principles are central to establishing and maintaining access to affected populations whether in the context of a natural disaster, and armed conflict, or a complex emergency (e.g., a natural disaster that occurs during an armed conflict). Four principles are generally recognized by humanitarian organizations: humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence. The principles of humanity, neutrality, and impartiality were endorsed by the UN in 1991. The principle of independence was added by the UN General Assembly in 2004.

a. **Humanity**. Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found. The purpose of humanitarian action is to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings.

b. **Neutrality**. Humanitarian actors must not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious, or ideological nature.

c. **Impartiality**. Humanitarian action must be carried out on the basis of need alone, giving priority to the most urgent cases of distress and making no distinctions on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious belief, class, or political opinions.

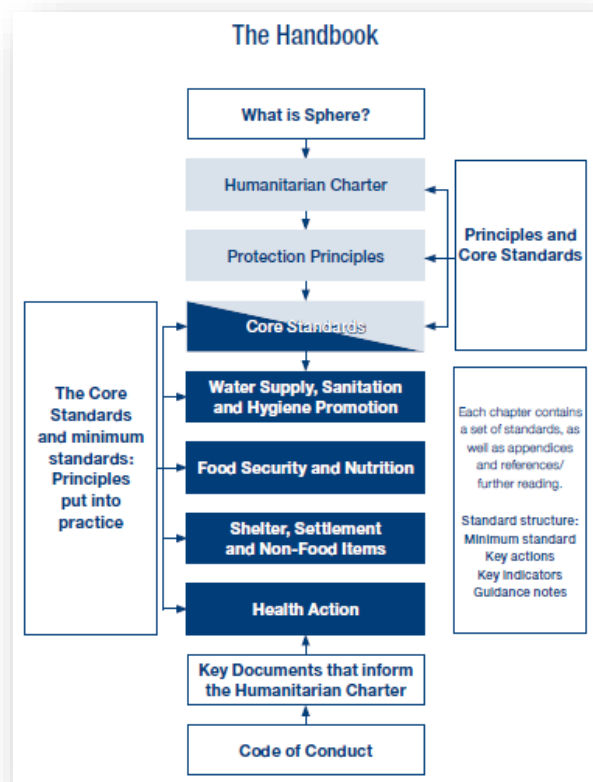
d. **Independence**. Humanitarian action must be autonomous from the political, economic, military, or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.

5. **INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN STANDARDS**. The Sphere Project is an initiative to define and uphold the standards by which the global community responds to the plight of people affected by disasters, principally through a set of guidelines that are set

out in the *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response*, (commonly referred to as the Sphere Handbook). Sphere is based on two core beliefs: first, that those affected by disaster or conflict have a right to protection and assistance, and second, that all possible steps should be taken to alleviate human suffering arising out of disaster and conflict.

a. **The Sphere Handbook**. The Sphere Handbook (2011 Edition) is a collaborative effort by IGOs, NGOs, and nations to codify a Humanitarian Charter, establish Protection Principles, develop Core Standards/Minimum Standards, utilize common key documents, and establish a code of conduct for the humanitarian community. The handbook is designed to be used in both slow and rapid-onset situations, in both rural and urban environments, in developing and developed countries, anywhere in the world. The emphasis throughout is on meeting the urgent survival needs of people affected by disaster, while asserting their basic human right to life with dignity. Despite this focus, the information contained in the handbook is not prescriptive. Minimum standards and key indicators have been developed using broad networks of practitioners in each of the sectors. Most of the standards and the indicators that accompany them, are not new but consolidate and adapt existing knowledge and practice. The Sphere Handbook recognizes four sectors of concern regarding minimum standards:

- (1) Water Supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion
- (2) Food Security and Nutrition
- (3) Shelter, Settlement, and non-food items



(4) Health Action

b. **The Field Operations Guide for Disaster Assessment and Relief (FOG)**. Since 1992, USAID/OFDA have utilized and disseminated the FOG throughout the USG. The FOG has been developed by the USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance OFDA as a reference tool for individuals sent to disaster sites to undertake initial assessments or to participate as members of an OFDA DART. The FOG contains information on general responsibilities for disaster responders, formats and reference material for assessing and reporting on populations at risk, DART position descriptions and duty checklists, descriptions of OFDA stockpile commodities, general information related to disaster activities, information on working with the military in the field, and a glossary of acronyms and terms used by OFDA and other organizations with which OFDA works.

In developing the FOG, OFDA has drawn on many sources for information, including the *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Handbook for Emergencies*; the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs *United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Field Handbook*; the World Health Organization booklet, *New Emergency Health Kit*; the United Nations Children's Fund handbook, *Assisting in Emergencies*; the DoS Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration *Assessment Manual for Refugee Emergencies*; the U.S. Public Health Service *Handbook of Environmental Health*; the American Public Health Association *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*; the Sphere Project; reference materials from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the University of Wisconsin's Disaster Management Center, the American Red Cross, and InterWorks; USAID policies and directives; information from the Office of Food for Peace, Office of Transition Initiatives, the U.N. World Food Program; and OFDA procedures, records, and staff expertise.

c. **The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Handbook for Emergencies**. This publication focuses on emergencies caused by a sudden influx of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Much of UNHCR's normal work is, in effect, built upon emergency interventions and responses. This handbook addresses many of the problems that will arise when large groups of Dislocated Civilians (DCs) are present. Similar to the Sphere Handbook and FOG, the UNHCR handbook addresses areas such as camp site selection, security, nutrition, hygiene, etc.

d. **Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS)**.

LEGS is a set of international guidelines and standards for designing, implementing, and evaluating livestock interventions to help people affected by humanitarian crises. LEGS is based on three livelihood objectives: to provide immediate benefits, to protect livestock assets, and to rebuild the livestock assets of crisis-affected communities. LEGS utilizes two key strategies, first, identify the appropriate livestock intervention during emergencies and second, provide standards, key actions, and guidance for the interventions based on good practices. The LEGS process grew out of the recognition that livestock are a crucial livelihood asset for people throughout the world - many of whom are poor and vulnerable to both natural and human-induced disasters - and that livestock support is an important component of emergency aid programs.

6. **INFORMATION SOURCES FOR HA/DR OPERATIONS**. The following list (not inclusive) of websites provides a variety of information related to HA/DR agencies and resources, as well as associated governmental, NGO and IGO humanitarian actors. In addition, some of the organizations listed may provide training in HA/DR operations for the CA Marine. For a complete list of web resources please download GTA 90-01-030 *Department of Defense Support to Foreign Disaster Relief* (Appendix "D"). This publication is extremely useful in understanding HA/DR missions at the Joint Task Force and below. Appendix "D" lists 47 different websites. The following ten websites are only examples of the wealth of information available to the CA Marine or CMO planner.

a. **African Union (<http://www.au.int/>)**. The mission of the African Union Commission is to become an efficient and value-adding institution, driving the African integration and development process in close collaboration with African Union Member States, the Regional Economic Communities, and African citizens.

b. **AlertNet: (<http://www.alertnet.org>)**. Reuters Alertnet is a humanitarian news network that aims to keep relief professionals and the wider public up-to-date on humanitarian crises around the globe.

c. **APAN: (<https://community.apan.org/>)**. The All Partners Access Network (APAN) is an unclassified, non-dot-mil network providing interoperability and connectivity among partners over a common platform. APAN fosters exchange and collaboration

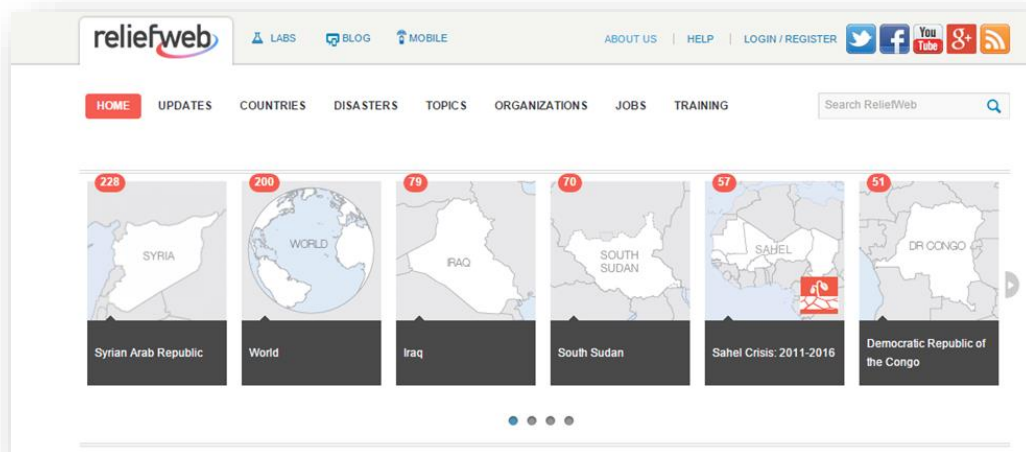
between the U.S. DoD and any external, country, organization, agency, or individual that does not have ready access to traditional DoD systems and networks.

d. **ASEAN: (<http://www.asean.org>)**. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations' mission is to accelerate the economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region through joint endeavors in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian nations.

e. **ICRC: (<http://www.icrc.org/eng>)**. The English website of the International Committee of the Red Cross has information about the organization, international law (Geneva Conventions) and ICRC programs around the world.

f. **Logistics Cluster: (<http://www.logcluster.org>)**. A field-based logistics information platform to coordinate the widest possible participation among all humanitarian logistics actors (UN and NGO alike).

g. **ReliefWeb: (<http://www.reliefweb.int>)**. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (UNOCHA) global hub for 24/7 "timely reliable, humanitarian updates."



h. **UNHCR: (<http://www.unhcr.org>)**. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees safeguards the rights and well-being of refugees. The UNHCR leads the Camp Coordination Management and Emergency Shelter Clusters.

i. **USAID Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO) Registry:** (<http://www.webenet.com/pvo.htm>). PVOs are a subset of the wider NGO community. By USAID's criteria, PVOs are tax-exempt non-profits that leverage their expertise and private funding to address development challenges abroad. Through USAID, the PVO Registry allows USAID to identify capable partners and ensures that registrants meet the Agency's basic partnership requirements. This website allows for searches of PVOs by country and by "activity sector," i.e., ecology, housing, neonatal care, etc.

You are here » [Home](#) » [About USAID](#) » U.S. PVO Registry

Search for PVOs by Any Combination of:

PVO Name or Acronym Contains:

City Name Contains: State (2 Letter Code):

Exact Word or Phrase in PVO Program Description Text:

Include PVO Program Descriptions? Yes: ☒ No: ☐

Include PVO Summary of Activities? Yes: ☒ No: ☐

Search for PVOs by Country and/or Sector:

[Click Here for Disaster Assistance PVOs in Tsunami Countries](#)

Press CONTROL or APPLE to select multiple countries/sectors

Activity Country: Activity Sector:

[U.S. PVO Registry »](#)
[U.S. PVO Count »](#)
[International PVO Registry »](#)
[International PVO Count »](#)
[PVO Registration »](#)

7. **ASSESSMENTS.** One of the primary tasks a CA Marine will undertake during HA/DR operations is to provide assessments to the commander. Through the use of checklists or templates the CA Marine can provide input on several key areas of concern to the commander and his planning staff. When conducting your assessments, coordinate with additional resources already present (i.e. USAID, NGOs, IGOs and other interagency partners to determine the full scope of the problem). Assessments provide the commander with a snapshot that allows for the creation of measures of effectiveness and measures of performance. As a CA Marine, it is vital to understand that not all concerned parties agree on terms or definitions. For our purposes, we will be utilizing OFDA's FOG, Version 4.0 (2005). As mentioned earlier, the FOG standards align closely with those utilized by the UN and The Sphere Project. As a result, you will gain an understanding of common terms and standards

utilized across the vast majority of the relief community to include most NGOs.

a. **Assessment Recommendations**

(1) Recommendations made by assessment teams should not have a detrimental effect on the long-term recovery efforts of an affected country.

(2) Recovery (after a disaster) depends on restoring the affected population's own capacity to meet their basic needs.

(3) Assessments are only a "snapshot in time," without a point of reference, most assessment data is of little value.

(4) Distinguish between emergency and chronic needs. Emergency needs are those resulting from the event (i.e. the disaster) whereas chronic needs are those that existed *prior to the onset of the disaster*.

(5) Learn about pre-disaster norms in the AO. This is best accomplished through current area studies and preliminary assessments.

(6) Learn the capabilities and capacities of interagency partners, the HN, and IGOs/NGOs.

(7) "Plug in" to existing disaster relief mechanisms. Remember, many or all of the supported organizations are likely to have been on the ground before a disaster/crisis had occurred.

b. **Needs, Logistical, and Infrastructure Considerations.**

The FOG mentions the following broad categories of information to gather for specific sectors:

(1) Victims/Displaced Population Profile

(a) General Characteristics

(b) Capacities

(c) Displaced Populations

(d) Physical Assets

(2) Food

- (a) Baseline Data
- (b) Effect of the event on food
- (c) Food availability
- (d) Distribution systems
- (e) Social and market impact of food aid

(3) Nutrition

- (a) Nutritional status
- (b) Public health related risk of malnutrition
- (c) Care-related risk of malnutrition
- (d) Food access-related to malnutrition
- (e) Nutrition interventions

(4) Health

- (a) Health and demographic information
- (b) HIV/AIDS
- (c) Health system capabilities
- (d) Local health programs
- (e) Health information/Surveillance systems
- (f) Cultural and social health factors
- (g) Environmental health factors

(5) Water

- (a) Displaced population situation
- (b) Water system disruption

- (6) Sanitation
 - (a) Displaced population situation
 - (b) Non-displaced population situation
- (7) Shelter and settlements
 - (a) Establishing context
 - (b) Identifying impacts, resources, and opportunities
- (8) Agriculture and livestock
 - (a) Baseline data
 - (b) Effect of the event on agriculture
 - (c) Effect of the event on livestock
 - (d) Agricultural production capabilities
 - (e) Other
- (9) Search and rescue
- (10) Logistics
 - (a) Airports
 - (b) Civil Aviation
 - (c) Alternative aircraft
 - (d) Seaports
 - (e) Transfer points
 - (f) Trucking
 - (g) Railroads
 - (h) Warehousing

(11) Infrastructure

(a) Communications

(b) Electric power

(c) Community water supply and wastewater
treatment/disposal

(d) Hydraulic structures (Dams, levees, irrigation
canals, hydropower facilities)

(e) Roads and bridges

This list is by no means all inclusive. Each event will
introduce unique circumstances that will challenge the relief
community (to include DoD personnel) in the conduct of
assessments.

REFERENCES:

JP 3-29 Foreign Humanitarian Assistance

MCRP 3-33.1 MAGTF CMO

GTA 90-01-030 Department of Defense Support to Foreign Disaster
Relief

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